CONGRESS

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings in Both Houses.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

In the Senate, Mr. Hale offered a resolution reciting the difference between the Republican party's policy of protection and that of the Democratic party, a tariff for revenue only, as enunciated in party platforms, and spoke at

length on the subject. At the conclusion of Mr. Hale's remarks Mr. Vest replied, and argued in favor of the Democratic policy. The resolution went over without action.

The Conference report on the Indian appro-Conference report on the Army appropriation bill was also agreed to.

The Agricultural appropriation bill was then taken up and passed. The Legislative appropriation bill was then taken up, but no conclusion was reached and

the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. McMillin (Tenn., D.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution setting apart to-day (after the morning hour) for the consideration of bills reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, Wednesday and Thursday for bills reported by the Committee on Presidential elections, and Friday and Saturday for bills reported by the Committee on Labor. This order is not to interfere with appropriation or revenue bills or conference reports.

The resolution was agreed to. The floor was then accorded the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and Mr. Martin (Ind., D.) called up Senate bill amendatory of the dependent pension bill, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The substitute amends the act so as to grant a pension of \$8 a month to the dependent widow of any officer or enlisted man who served 90 days in the army or navy of the United States during the war of the rebellion, and was honorably discharged, and who has died or shall hereafter die, or who died without such discharge while in said service while in line of duty or absent on furlough, or in the hospital, or under any other circumstances than while absent or under arrest or

imprisonment as a deserter. no pension shall be paid under the act to persons who are able to make a living for themselves. Rejected.

On the question of reporting the bill favorably to the House no quorum voted, and Mr. Jones (Va.) having made the point, the Committee rose, and a call of the House was ordered.

A quorum appeared, but when the Committee again resumed its session the quorum vanished, and Mr. Martin, seeing the inutility of further pressure, withdrew the bill. Mr. Martin then called up-and Mr. Butler | the Senate conferrees refusing to strike it out.

(Iowa, D.), who originally introduced the measa month to Army Nurses who served than six months in the civil war. Mr. Oates (Ala., D.) said that at first read-

ing of the bill he had been inclined to oppose it. But he had thought of the noble women of the vessels now being built. of the South who had cared for the wounded soldiers. Had the Confederacy been successful in the struggle, these women would have been gratefully remembered and pensioned. He could not find it in his heart to vote against the measure. [Applause.] The Union ought Nurses as the Confederacy would have had for its, and he was heartily prepared to vote for

Mr. Meredith (Va., D.) offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not apply to Nurses who received pay while in the service of the paid as the other expenses of the District. army. He honored (he said) the noble women who voluntarily served in the army, but he did not believe that those who served for the almighty dollar were entitled to come here and ask the American people to put them on the

pension rolls. Mr. Taylor (Ill., R.) inquired why the same rule should not be applied to men.

Mr. Meredith replied that the men were enlisted and risked their lives on the field of titled to a pension, but there was no law which entitled a woman to it. Mr. Taylor suggested that it was the purpose

of the bill to make a general law. Mr. Meredith responded that that was where the bill was wrong. The pension laws had already been so far enlarged that if they were further extended the Government would not

Mr. Martin replied, about 150 names. Mr. Meredith thanked God that no woman south of Mason & Dixon's line who had served | ever being violated by a Senator. as a Nurse came here asking for a pension. To which Mr. Caruth (Ky., D.) said his friend was mistaken, as he had two bills of the kind on

Mr. Meredith said that in the South there were thousands of women as noble, as generous, and as pure as had ever walked upon this earth who had given up all they possessed in order that they might minister to the soldiers who were wounded or sick, and who did not now come asking for pensions. Mr. Caruth inquired whether the people with

whom the gentleman from Virginia lived and whom those women nursed would allow them to die of starvation or go to a poorhouse. [Ap-

Mr. Meredith replied with a positive negative. The people among whom he lived would go into their pocket-books and give the Nurses enough for life. He was opposed to pensioning His people had contributed as much as any people in the country toward paying pen-

Mr. Meredith's amendment was rejected, and the bill was laid aside with a favorable recom-The next bill called up was the Senate bill

amending the act which amends the pension having participated in the rebellion enlisted in the Army of the United States and became (The bill extends the same privilege to per-

sons who have enlisted in the Navy.)

On motion of Mr. Oates (Ala., D.), an amendment was adopted providing that nothing in person from being commissioned in the Army or Navy by reason of having served in the army or navy of the Confederate States.

The bill being laid aside with a favorable out division.

A bill was passed granting a pension of \$50 a and who are thereby disabled to such a degree as to require frequent and periodical, though not regular and constant, personal aid and at-The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29. The Conference report on the Consular and

Diplomatic appropriation bill was presented to the Senate and agreed to. The Legislative appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on the amendment restoring the Utah Commission, which was agreed to. The House had struck out the provision for the Commission and the \$35,000 appropriation for five Commissioners at \$5,000

Mr. Carey offered an amendment that whenever a Commissioner should be appointed hereafter, he should be a resident of Utah. Agreed to. The bill was then passed.

The Pension appropriation bill was then taken up, the only important amendment of the Committee being one to increase the appropriation from \$133,048,366 to \$144,956,000. Mr. Cockrell inquired as to the reason for the

proposed increase. Mr. Stewart (in charge of the bill) gave the desired information. He said: The bill passed the House early in the session. It was then supposed that there would be a surplus for the current year, and it was suggested that that surplus might reach \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000. It turned out, however, that there was a deficiency, and a deficiency bill has already been

passed. Mr. Cockrell-For how much? Mr. Stewart-For about \$7,600,000. The Committee on Appropriations had before it the Commissioner of Pensions and other officers of the Bureau, and learned from them that at the

present rate of pension payments (\$13,900,000 a month), it will require \$156,000,000 to pay pensions in the next fiscal year. So that it is very probable that, even with the amount recommended in the amendment, there will be a deficiency in the next fiscal year of from \$10,-000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Mr. Cockrell-In other words, the Pension Office was mistaken in estimating that there would be a surplus of over \$10,000,000 for the current fiscal year; and, instead of there being a surplus, there has been a deficiency of over \$7,500,000. And the chances now are that the \$144,000,000 to be appropriated in the pending bill will not meet the actual demand for pensions under existing laws, by from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. Mr. Stewart-It depends upon the work in

the Pension Office. Mr. Cockrell said the Commissioner of Pensions had made a statement to the committee in which he said no one could tell the actual amount that pensions would run up to; it priation bill was presented and agreed to. The might be \$175,000,000 or \$200,000,000. The committee amendments were agreed to and

the bill was then passed. The Postoflice appropriation bill was then taken up, and after a short debate was passed. The silver coinage bill was then laid before the Senate, and an agreement was reached that a vote should be taken on the bill on Friday

The Senate then adjourned. After a call of the House to secure a quorum the Agricultural appropriation bill was reported back with the Senate amendments, and Mr. Hatch (Mo., D.) moved that the amendments be noncurred in. Agreed to, and a conference | nays 28.

The Army appropriation bill was called up, and the House insisted on its disagreements to the Senate amendments and a further conference was ordered.

The Indian appropriation bill was then reported from Conference Committee and disagreed to. The bill increases the appropriation \$490,568 more than when it passed the House. Another conference was ordered.

Mr. Reed (Me., R.) moved that the House adjourn until Friday next, and no quorum voted, and a call of the yeas and nays was ordered. The motion was lost. Nothing further was done and the House finally adjourned. THURSDAY, JUNE 30.

In the Senate Mr. Hale, from the Conference Committee on the Naval appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and he proceeded to state two points of disagreement. First, the item inserted by Mr. Enloe (Tenn., D.) moved to amend the | the Senate providing for an international bill by adding to the original act a provise that | naval rendezvous and review at New York and Hampton Roads in April, 1893; and, second, the provision inserted by the Senate for building one battle-ship, one harbor-defense ship, four small gunboats, and six torpedo boats. As to the first Mr. Hale stated that under section was a direct order for the holding of the review. which was to be one of the grandest and most inspiring pageants that the American people had ever witnessed. The Senate and House conferrees were at loggerheads over this item, the House conferrees refusing to agree to it, and

The House conferrees also refused to agree | to be for consideration of private pension bills; ure, favored-a bill granting a pension of \$12 to the provision for an increase of the Navy; but as usual no business was transacted, the while the Senate conferrees firmly believed that those ships ought to be authorized now, so that the contractors might be prepared to work on them when they have finished the construction

A new conference was ordered. The Conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill was submitted and agreed to. All points of difference between the two Houses, Mr. Allison said, had been arranged, except that on the question of the ento have the same kind of regard for its Army tertainment of the G.A.R. The House contended that the amount should be reduced from \$100,000 to \$75,000, and should be paid exclusively out of the taxes of the District, while the Senate conferrees were satisfied that even \$100,-000 would be inadequate, and that it should be The report was agreed to and a further con-

> ference asked on the G.A.R. item. Mr. Butler called up a resolution offered by him on January 11 last, instructing the Committee on Finance to report a bill repealing all taxes imposed by Congress on the circulation of State banks of issue, and addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy of it.

The resolution was laid on the table at the close of Mr. Butler's remarks. Conferences battle. Under the general law they were en- were ordered on the Pension, Postoffice, and Legislative appropriation bills, and on the two bills to amend the pension laws.

The free-coinage bill was then taken up, and Mr. Dolph moved that it be recommitted to the Committee on Finance. Mr. McPherson referred to the unanimous

consent given to take a vote on the bill on Friday, and said that it had been given in his abbe able to meet the expense. He wanted to sence and the absence of all the members of know if any one could tell him how many the Finance Committee. He desired to debate names would be added to the pension roll by the bill, and felt constrained to object to a vote on the bill to-morrow.

Mr. Morgan said that this was the first time he had ever heard of a unanimous agreement Mr. Stewart characterized the refusal to come

to a vote as a gross violation of good faith. The Conference report on the Agricultural appropriation bill was presented and agreed to, and then the Senate went into Executive session, leaving the vote on the free-coinage bill undecided. The Senate adjourned at 4:30 p. m. In the House, the Legislative appropriation bill was reported back with Senate amendments, and Mr. Forney (Ala., D.) moved that | the war, reaching the rank of Brigadierthe amendments be non-concurred in. Agreed

to, and a conference ordered. Mr. Holman (Ind., D.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported joint resolution extending for fifteen days from to-day the appropriations for the support of the Government during the present fiscal year. He obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement as to the amount of appropriations made by the general appropriation bills as they passed the Nurses who received pay while in the service. House during the present Congress, and comparing them with the amounts appropriated in

the last two sessions. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, said that the appropriation bills as they passed the House this session appropriated \$485,884,777. The appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress were \$443,475,665; so that the aggregate of the appropriations which passed this House laws so as to remove the disability of those who | was \$42,409,112 greater than the appropriations of the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. us economy, the gentleman from Indiana has

> ing instead of virtue. Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, asserted that the

the appropriations. Mr. Sayers (Texas, D.) contended that the expenditures of the last session.

Mr. Reed said that if it were wicked for the Republicans in the first session of the Fifty-first | that gloom. And suddenly the unaccustomed month to soldiers who are totally incapacitated | Congress to spend \$461,000,000, how much more | tears came in my eyes; for on the mortar of from performing manual labor by reason of in- | wicked was it for the friends of economy to juries received or disease contracted in the spend \$35,000,000 more. The appropriations of mortar was fresh adobe mud, at least 500 years service of the United States and in line of duty, the present Congress showed the ineffable hum- ago, maybe several thousand-the perfect imbug of the Democratic talk two years ago. After further debate the joint resolution was

agreed to. Mr. McMillin (Tenn., D.) moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on | that careless hand-print, nor ever shall know. Revenue bills, but the Republicans filibustered, and the House adjourned without transacting any more business.

When their tender Skins are literally On First with Itching and Burning Eczemas and other Itching, Scaly, and Blotchy Skin and Scalp Diseases, with Loss of Hair, none but mothers realize. To know that



duty. Parents, save your children years of need-less suffering from torturing and disfiguring eruptions. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. Sold everywhere. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES Relieved in one minute by that new, elegant, and infallible Antidote to Pain, Inflammation, and Weakness, the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. 25 cents.

FRIDAY, JULY 1. In the Senate, the Conference report on the bills as to Circuit Courts of Appeals was pre-

sented and agreed to. Twenty-eight private pension bills on the calendar were taken up and passed. Among them was one increasing from \$30 to \$50 per month the pension of a soldier of the war of

1812 now 100 years old. The silver coinage bill was then taken up. The question was upon the motion made by Mr. Dolph to recommit the bill. Mr. Stewart thought this was a violation

the agreement to vote on the bill. Mr. Gray said it was not understood by the opponents of the measure that when an agreement was made to vote on the bill that it cut off all the parliamentary resources which they might desire to use against the bill. Mr. Butler said, "We might as well face the

music to-day as to postpone the matter a week hence," and he called for the ayes and noes on the motion to recommit. By unanimous consent Mr. Hill was permitted to speak on the subject. After he had spoken the motion to recommit was defeated; yeas 28. nays 31.

Mr. Vest moved to postpone the considera-tion of the bill until the first Monday in December next; which Mr. Teller characterized as a flagrant violation of the agreement. The motion was defeated. Mr. Palmer's amendment to strike out all of

agreed to. Various other amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed; yeas 31,

The bill as passed reads as follows: That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, entitled, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal tender character," and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, entitled, "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," is hereby re-pealed: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver or coin

The Senate then went into Executive session. and when the doors were opened adjourned

until Tuesday, July 5. In the House, Mr. Hatch (Mo. D.,) called up the Conference report on the Agricultural appropriation bill, and demanded the previous question, which was ordered by a vote of 168 This is the first general appropriation bill finally passed by the House.

Mr. Tarsney (Mo., D.) then called up the Mr. Tarsney (Mo., D.) then called up the a public necessity, the Government should own bill granting 30 days leave of absence to the and operate the railroads in the interest of the peo-3 of the act for the Columbian Exposition there | employes of the Burcau of Engraving and | ple. Printing. Passed. He then called up the bill to enforce the eight hour law, and explained its provisions.

After various amendments had been offered and rejected, the previous question was demanded, and the bill was passed. The House took a recess, the evening session

adjournment taking place at 9 p. m. SATURDAY, JULY 2.

The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House, Mr. Catchings (Miss., D.) asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution substituting July 7 for July 4 as suspension day. Mr. Burrows (Mich., R.) objected, and the resolution was referred to the Committee On motion of Mr. Catchings it was ordered

that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Tuesday next. Mr. Dockery (Mo., D.) submitted a disagree-

bia appropriation, and it was agreed to. Mr. Bynum (Ind., D.) moved that the conferrees be instructed to propose and agree to an amendment appropriating \$75,000, to be paid wholly from the revenues of the District, for 120, navs 66.

A further conference was ordered. Mr. Blanchard (La., D.) submitted a Conference report on the River and Harbor bill. The previous question on the adoption of the report was ordered-yeas 152, nays 34. Mr. Bretz (Ind., D.) moved a recess until for a quorum) was defeated.

Mr. Taylor (Ill., R.) moved that a recess be taken until 2:59. No quorum voting, public business was sus pended and the House proceeded to pay suitable tribute to the memory of the late Senator Wilson, of Maryland. After eulogies delivered by Messrs. Paige, of Maryland, Herbert, McKaig, J. D. Taylor,

Tracey, and Cummings, the House adjourned until Tuesday, July 5.

A New Civil Service Commissioner. On Friday, July 1, President Harrison sent the name of Gen. George D. Johnston, of educational work for the past 25 years, and a few years ago was a Professor in an institute of learning at Tuscaloosa, Ala. Gen. Johnston was a soldier in the Confederate army during General, and his services were highly appreciated by the Confederate Government. It is in Congress from Louisiana, who say the appointment is one of the best that could have | tion of the world. been made by the President.

An Ancient Home of a Cliff-Dweller.

[St. Nicholas.] But if we turn to the sycamore at our back, the gray debris of the cliffs gapes the low-arched back from the mouth, a strong stone wall was rejected. stretches across the cave; and about in its center is one of the tiny doors that were charac-Mr. Reed, of Maine-So that instead of giving | teristic of the Southwest when a doorway big enough to let in a whole Apache at a time was given us evasion. He has given us bookkeep- unsafe. So the fort-house balanced on the cliff-rim between two abysses and the houses nestled in crannies of the bald precipice were Democrats had received no assistance from the not enough—they must build far in the very room. Beyond is another, darker and safer. and so on. To our left is another wall in the entrana to explore during the hour it would take the lens to study our part of the cave in that strange wall was a print made when that print of a baby's chubby hand. And that child, whose mud autograph has lasted perhaps as as deep impression on the history of the race as

Fifth. Tariff should be levied only as a defense This left-hand cave is particularly full of interest, and is probably the best remaining example of this class of home-making by the

windings and branches, it is hundreds of feet in length; and its rooms, formed by cross-walls of masonry, extend far into the heart of the hill. and directly under the fort-house. It seems to and-equally important-it had abundant water. The well seems to have no outlet-the only token of one visible from within being a little rift in the water-mosses just in front of | first ballot. the caves. But in fact there is a mysterious channel far down under the cliff, whereby the waters of the lake escape to the creek. In exploring the main cave one hears the sound of running water, and presently finds a place where one may dip a drink through a hole in the limestone floor of a subterranean room. The course of this lonely little brook can be traced for some distance through the cave, beow whose floor it runs. Here and there in the hammers, and other relics of the forgotten

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S portraitcards are the biggest thing out. See advertisement in another column

POLITICAL.

Notes Relative to the Coming Presidential Campaign.

The National Convention of the People's Party opened at 10 o'clock July 2 in Omaha. C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was made temporary Chairman. After some speechmaking, which called forth great enthusiasm, the Convention took a recess until 4 o'clock, and on reconvening the speechmaking was continued, pending the report of the Committee on Permanent

Organization. A telegram was received in the Convention from Judge Walter P. Gresham, of Indiana, refusing under any circumstances to head the ticket to be nominated.

H. L. Loucks, who was the Vice-President of the Farmers' Alliance, and upon the death of Col. L. L. Polk succeeded to the Presidency, was chosen Permanent Chairman. Loucks is looked upon as the originator of the movement for independent political action, which has culminated in the foundation of the People's Party. He opened the meeting of the Conven-

tion on Monday morning. the original bill except the first section was After some speechmaking, a recess was taken until 2 p. m., when the platform was read and adopted. Among other things it declares: We demand a National currency safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than \$50 per capita. We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and National revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and We demand that postal savings banks be estab-

The land, including all the natural sources o wealth, is the heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations yeas to 46 nays. The report was then adopted. In excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the Govrnment and held for actual settlers only.

> The telegraph, telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.
> We demand a free ballot and a fair count in all

Transportation being a means of exchange and

elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without Federal intervention through the adoption by the States of the unperverted Australian secret ballot system. Notwithstanding another telegram from Bresham, his friends were actively working | coming to this country for permanent homes. for him. At a late hour in the evening Gen. | They all have money with which to buy farms James B. Weaver, of Iowa, was nominated on and get a start in business. They make good

the first ballot. Three other candidates were citizens. Capt. Lindburg asks the co-operation in the field: Kyle, of South Dakota; Field, of of Southern people who take an interest in Virginia, and Page, of Virginia. Gresham's immigration .- It is anticipated that every refusal was at last reluctantly accepted by his | foreign government except Russia, whese Minadmirers. James G. Field, of Virginia, was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot. James B. Weaver was born in Dayton, O., June 12, 1833, and was graduated in 1854 at the Law School of the University of Ohio. Enlist-

ing as a private in 1861 in 2d Iowa, he had ing Conference report on the District of Colum- risen to Major by October of that year. In 1862 he was commissioned as Colonel, the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel having both been killed at the battle of Corinth, Miss. He was | The sales agents of the anthracite coal combrevetted Brigadier-General for gallantry on the field. He resumed the practice of law after the proper expenses attending the Grand Army | the war, and in 1866 was elected District Attor-Encampment at Washington. After a brief de- ney of the Second Judicial District of Iowa. bate Mr. Bynum's motion was agreed to-yeas | He was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District in 1867, and served two years. In 1878 was elected to Congress on the | A general increase of 25 cents a ton for coal Greenback ticket, and in that body became known as one of the wildest and most absurd of the rag-money partisans. The National of the western express at Harrisburg, the Greenback Labor party nominated him for the Presidency in 1880, and he received 307,740 H. S. Hayes, guilty of gross neglect for allowo'clock. The motion (after a wearisome walt | votes. Two years later he was returned to | ing the second section of the western express Congress, and was re-elected in 1886.

The National Convention of the Prohibition Party opened its session at Cincinnati June 29 with 972 delegates present. Ex-Gov. St. John was temporary Chairman. Three sessions were held the first day, and at the evening meeting Col. Eli Ritter, of Indiana, was elected permanent Chairman, with Sam Small as Secretary. Louisiana and Texas were the only States unrepresented, and there was a lively fight over an attempt to let others represent delegates not

present. The second day's session was occupied mainly with the platform. After the majority report Louisiana, to be Civil Service Commissioner, of the resolutions had been read, substitutes for vice Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, re- | the silver and tariff planks were submitted signed. Gen. Johnston has been engaged in from the minority. The former favored the issue of legal-tender Treasury notes exchangeable in gold and silver or silver bullion on a plan similar to that which now floats \$340,000 .-000 of greenbacks on \$10,000,000 of gold reserve, and makes them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin. The tariff substitute favored a commission to recsaid that the General's appointment was in no ommend to Congress duties to meet the wants sense a surprise to the Congressional delegation of the Government, so graduated as to protect American skill and labor against the competi-

The two reports were read to the Convention, and then, after much confusion as to mode of procedure, the majority report was taken up section by section. There was no trouble until the financial and silver planks were reached. there is yet more of human interest. Behind A plank in the majority report declaring in favor of free and unlimited coinage of both mouth of a broad cave. It is a weird place to metals was warmly attached. A vote was enter, under tons that threaten to fall at a promptly taken by States, and the plank rebreath; but there have been others here before | jected. Hence there is no plank in the platus. As the eye grows wonted to the gloom, it form on the silver question. A fight followed makes out a flat surface beyond. There, 40 feet | over the tariff plank, and the minority report |

Parts of the platform are as follows: First. The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch-enemy of popular Government, and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of the forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, de-grade the Nation's home-life, thwart the will of the people, and deliver our country into the hands of rapacious class-interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic any act of Congress shall hereafter prevent any Republican side in their attempt to keep down | caves! That wall shuts off a large, low, dark | or make the Government share in its ill-gotten gains are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy." We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportalutely and entirely incorrect. The decrease of that wall is a little token from the dead past. beverage by Federal and State legislation, and the recommendation, the committee rose and both expenditures accomplished by this House would When I went there for St. Nicholas, in June, to secure this result. Any party that fails to recogfull powers of the Government should be exerted bills were passed, the Army Nurse bill by a be at least \$36,000,000 as compared with the 1891, my flashlight failed, and I lit a dry nize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people. Third. The money of the country should be issued by the General Government only, and in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded, and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita, long as Cesar's fame, who may have wrought and made to increase with our increase in popula-

against foreign Governments which levy tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of means necessary to an economical administration of the Government should be raised by levying a burden so-called "Cliff-dwellers." With its numerous | upon what the people possess instead of upon what

When the Convention reassembled in the evening balloting for President of the United States was proceeded with. Ex-Gov. John P. have been fitted for the last retreat of the peo- St. John placed in nomination Gen. John Bidple in case the fortress and the cliff-houses were | well, of California. Chairman Wardwell, of New York, nominated W. Jennings Demorest, and L. B. Logan, of Chio, placed in nomination Gideon T. Stewart, of Chio.

Only these candidates were placed in nomination, and Gen. Bidwell was nominated on the captured by an enemy. It was well stored with corn, whose mummied cobs are still there; and L. B. Logan, of Ghio, placed in nomination

Dr. J. B. Cranfell, of Texas, was nominated for Vice-President.

Among Congressmen the appointment of the new Secretary of State seems to have given general satisfaction, Democrats and Republicans alike agreeing that Foster is perfectly equipped for the place. Senator Dolph said that to him the nomination was an agreeable one. "I have known the new Secretary for rooms are lava hand-mills and battered stone years," said he. "He is thoroughly capable, and is intimately acquainted with diplomatic affairs." Representative Blount, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, expressed surprise at the appointment, because it pressed surprise at the appointment, because it gave Indiana another Cabinet appointment, but he regarded the selection as an excellent one, as Foster is unusually cognizant of matters

WANTED—By Geo. E. Lemon, Washington, D. C.—addresses of Joseph W. Lake, George A. Patterson, Balser Thiel, Joseph Sparks, and Milton Meller, Co. C, 123d Ind. Inf.

pertaining to the State Department administra-

The New York Republican State Committee re-elected William Brookfield, Chairman of the State Committee, and elected Charles W. Hackett, of Utica, Chairman of the Executive Committee, in place of Gen. James W. Husted. W. A. Sutherland, of Rochester, was chosen member of the National Republican Committee in place of F. S. Witherbee, resigned.

The Republican State League of New York met in Rochester. The platform adopted congratulates the lovers of good Government on the bright prospects of a continuation of the present Administration. After indorsing the National Republican platform, the platform goes on to say that "in the organization of the American College Republican League the young Republicans in the colleges and universities of the Nation have performed an act which merits and receives our heartiest commendation and congratulations; and, furthermore, that we cordially welcome them to an active participation in the affairs of State."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Foreign. Advices received through military sources indicate a revival of the revolutionary feeling among Mexican refugees and the lower classes of the lower Rio Grande border. Remnants of the Garza movement are said to be gathering in ominous numbers at several ranches and under the leadership, presumably, of Col. Julian Flores, a rebel believed to be contemplating another move against Mexico. - A cablegram received in Victoria, B. C., by J. Hunter, M. P., son-in-law of the Hon. John Robson, Premier of British Columbia, states that the latter died last week in London. He was born in Perth, Ontario, in 1824 .- Advices from Caraccas by the steamship Panama are to the effect that Dictator Palacio has not left Venezuelan Territory, but is at Caraccas, surrounded on all sides by the revolutionists. It is the general belief that if captured he will be shot. -The German papers are fighting over Bismarck. The Hamburger Nachrichten says that it must decline to circulate the recent North German Gazette article directed against Prince Bismarck. The Nachrichten adds that it is hardly flattering to Chancellor Von Caprivi to be credited with penning those articles, because knowledge of the real state of affairs would lished by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exsays that the hair of the most devoted Bismarckians would stand on end if they were aware of the revelations the Government could

General.

Bankruptcy has at last reached the World's Columbian Commission. Every cent of the appropriation has been exhausted. Director-General Davis has not drawn his salary for several months, and Col. Dickinson has gone without pay for the same period in order that the clerks in his office could draw their salaries in full. Secretary Foster has been informed. -Swedish Consul Emil Lindburg, of 371 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y., Manager of the Scandinavian Homestead Society, is locating Scandinavian immigrants in the South. Thousands of Scandinavian families, well educated, peaceable, industrious, and enterprising, are ister of Finance is not in St. Petersburg, will be represented at the International Monetary Conference. The selection of the five Commissioners to the International Monetary Conference has narrowed down to seven names. Senator Jones. of Nevada: Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, and H. W. Cannon, of New York, are practically agreed upon. Senator Carlisle, Judge Lambert Tree, and ex Senator Hill, of Colorado, are among the others discussed .panies of New York met on June 29 and advanced the price of coal to Eastern points as follows: Broken coal, 15 cents a ton; stove, 30 cents; egg. 35 cents; chestnut, 35 cents. This practically means an advance to consumers of 50 cents a ton over the present prices. for western points was decided upon .-In the investigation of the cause of the wreck Coroner's jury found the operator at Steelton, to run in on the block before the first section had left the block between Steelton and Dock street towers. Robert M. Brown, flagman of first section, and Hugh Kelly, engineer of the second section, were also found guilty of

ANTAHALA. SAFE & GOOD INVESTMENT.

negligence. The Pennsylvania Railroad Com-

FIND OUT all about Nantahala before you invest. The men at the helm are tried and true. They are

earnest workers, determined to make Nantahala the crowning piece of Town Building and Development Enterprise in this country. \$20.00 per month, for ten months, gets \$200.00 Stock and Deed to a Town Lot.

Money spent on property. No Salaried

Figureheads. No Debts. No Bonds.

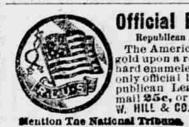
-DO NOT INVEST UNTIL YOU Learn all about

The Nantahala Marble. The Nantahala Talc, The Nantahala Slate, The Nantahala Timber. and The Nantahala Company.

Safe, Solid, Sure.

If you invest and get 25 per cent. Dividends, don't be surprised. If the lot you get with every \$200.00 of stock should be worth \$1,000.00 in two years, Samples in Bennett Building, New York City.

A. J. McBRIDE, 10 Gate City Bank Build'g, ATLANTA, GA or Bennett Building, New York.



Official Button Badge Republican League of the U. S. The American Flag inlaid with old upon a red, white and blue hard enameled button, and is the only official button for the Republican League. Sample by mail 25c, or 5 for \$1.00.

PORTRAITS PICTURE
FRAMES
Lowest Prices. Out fit F REE. Good Salary
Write to-day and Secure Prices. Lowest Prices. Outsit FREE. Good Salary Write to-day and secure general agency. Catlg. FREE. ROBT. JOHNS. Mfr. Dept. 28, 51 & 53 S. May St., CHICAGO dention The National Tribune.

Beautiful Cabinet Photograph of the Pension Office, where all Claims are adjudicated and Certificates issued. Largest brick building in the world. Sent, postage paid, 50 cents. H. L. DOUGLASS.
613 Third St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Mention The National Tribune.

WARRANTS WANTED. P. O. Box 1765, Denver, Colo. Mention The National Tribune

WANTED-ADDRESSES.

W ANTED-Information regarding James E. and Fred. M. Weigle, who left Washington, D. C., in 1870 and 1879, respectively. Last heard from in Oregon and Wyoming. Address M. A. Weigle, office of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C. 568-tf WANTED-By D. K. Allen, Secretary 50th Ohio Regimental Association, Martin's Ferry, O.-Th address of survivors of regiment.

WANTED-Address, if living, of Henry J. Blake, who was an Ensign or Lieutenant in the Navy and resigned in 1866. Address '-S. A. W.," Lock Box 22, Wakefield, Mass.

WANTED-By George E. Lemon, the present postoffice address of Frank Ciark, late a mem-ber of Co. B, 18th Ohio, and formerly a resident of Athens County, Ohio.

BLACKWELL'S BULL DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO. PUREST. MOST RELIABLE. If ald King Cole the merry old soul,
Had lived in this great age of ours.
He would have called for BULL DURHAM
To smoke in his pipe, And been merrier under it's powers. Thousands of Smokers The Millionaire in his palace, The Laborer in his cottage, The Swell on the street, The Sailor on his ship, Comfort-lovers everywhere, Prefer Bull Durham. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.,

pany was censured for allowing the freight train to be on the passenger track on the line of an approaching passenger train.—The heirs of President Polk have consented to make a charge and lien upon their property for the purpose of purchasing a lot in Mount Olivet, Nashville, Tenn., to which the remains of President Polk and wife will be removed .-J. Edwin Stone started to walk from San Francisco to New York Feb. 22, and completed his jaunt in 128 days. On the trip Stone wore out 10 pairs of shoes. The 11th pair the walker bought at Paterson, N. J., and is wearing them now. After the first four days his ankles swelled and materially retarded his progress. Then blisters bothered him for a week, after which his feet remained free from further annoyance.—It is thought that the Governor of Oklahoma will be compelled to order out the militia to protect colored citizens in Cleveland County, who have been ordered to leave by the white settlers .-- It has been developed that Edward Divins, who killed Max Clerget in a New York court on Monday, has been the subject of lectures on epilepsy. An examination of his head shows that the formation is that of an idiot. Notwithstanding this the Coroner's jury found him guilty of murder. All questions as to the sanity of the defendant were excluded by the Coroner .- At the World's Fair preliminary arrangements for the production of the cast of Oberammergau Passion Play of 1890 has been completed. Hotel accommodations for the 23 Ba- CHARLES L. WEBSTER & COMPANY, varian peasants who will be brought to Chicago to produce the play have been arranged for at the Victoria by C. M. Rosenthal, of Vienna, who is at the head of the enterprise. The play will be given for six months, and the clergy will be given an opportunity first of all to pass judgment upon it .--- A special from Birmingham, Ala., says a secret organization has been formed there known as the "Knights of the White Shield." Two hundred and fifty men have been initiated. Chapters of the Order are to be spread throughout the South. The Constitution narrates the negro troubles and proposes to form alliances to preserve white supremacy. Nothing is to be done in violation of law, but steps are to be taken to rid the Political and Industrial,

country of the negro race. President Harrison's message to Congress urging retaliation on Canadian vessels until such time as the discrimination against American interests shall cease, followed by Senator Davis's bill to give effect to retaliation, has caused a sensation at head of Lake Superior, where business will be most affected by prohibitory canal tolls on Canadian vessels passing through the United States and locks at Sault Ste. Marie. - The Canadian Premier Abbott received a telegram on Saturday from the British Columbia Sealers' Association, declaring that the recent seizures of Canadian sealers by a United States cruiser were illegal, and asking him to bring the matter to the attention of the Imperial authorities. Thomas Earle, M. P. for Victoria, B. C., also received a dispatch, asking him to make similar representations to the Premier. The dispatch adds that the vessels were instructed not to enter Bering Sea.

Crimes and Casualties. An accommodation train on the Wabash, one mile east of Keller's Station, Ind., was wrecked by the washout of the four-foot stone culvert. The locomotive was completely destroyed, and five men were killed who were riding on it.-Col. Benjamin Gresham, 65 years of age and a brother to Judge W. C. Gresham, died of dropsy last night on his farm at Lanesville, 10 miles from New Albany. He served in the Mexican war in 1st Ind., and entered the civil war as a private in 17th Ind., becoming a Colonel of the regiment. - Great damage was done to property in districts of Illinois, Iowa, and Ohio by a cyclone, hundreds of houses and buildings being wrecked. The loss of life so far reported is comparatively slight.

Protection and Reciprocity.

The Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, has issued a statement showing that exports of domestic merchandise for May last aggregated in value \$68,592,766; for the same month last year, \$56,784,984. For the eleven months ended May 31 last, the exports were valued at \$952,557,802; for the corresponding period last year they aggregated \$816,211,591. Imports of merchandise for the month of May last aggregated \$68,694,133; for the same period last year, \$71,993,623. For eleven months ended May 31 last, the imports aggregated \$755,382,385; for the same period last

year, \$771,453,971. The exports of gold and silver coin and bullion in May last aggregated in value \$5,729,917: for the same month last year, \$31,298,502. Imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for May last were valued at \$2,054,093; for the same month last year, \$1,353,984. Immigration for the month of May last ag-

gregated 92,242; for the same month last year, 85.941. For eleven months ended May 31 last, 546,200 immigrants arrived at United States ports, and for the same period last year, 487,-

Why Women's Wages are Less than Men's. There is of course no other man in the United States who has collected and handled with competency so large a mass of statistics of wages as Col. Carroll D. Wright, United Commissioner of Labor. Through all his investigations Col. Wright has made an especial study for himself of the bearings of the facts that he has collected upon the condition and advancement of women. He has brought together his conclusions of many years' study and investigation in an article which appears in The Forum, bearing upon the question as to the relative wages received by men and women for the same work. Are women paid as well as men for the same

work? Col. Wright maintains that in a great majority of cases they are, but that confusion has arisen because it oftener happens than is generally supposed that the work which women do is not the same as the work which men do. As women, for instance, have forced their way into such employments as bookkeeping and lighter clerical work, the same grade of men that formerly did this work have sought higher and more remunerative occupations. The proper comparison to make is not so between what women receive and what men receive, but what the wage-earning women now receive and what they received before the great advance of women into industrial life.

There are reasons, however, why women are not in every case pald as well as men, and they are large economic reasons which deserve consideration. Among them are these: There is undoubtedly a cheaper standard of living among women than among men; women as a class have less good equipment for life-work than men, because the expectation in many cases is that the work will be interrupted by matrimony; and most of all, women have come into the industrial field as a new economic factor, and industry has not yet adjusted itself

to her. We have Col. Wright's authority, therefore, for believing that the pay of women for doing the same work is not so disgracefully less than the pay of men as it has been commonly supposed, but the appreciation of women in industry will become more generous and more general as they become a more stable and more general factor in labor.

AGENTS ATTENTION! " Give Me the Facts."

HARRISON AND REID!

A Handbook of American Politics!

A Cyclopedia of Presidential Biography!

No political question can arise about which this book will not furnish recent, reliable, and exhaust-Don't Be Deceived by Big offers on Worthless Books. Handle a book that you can conscientiously recom

nend, and that will give satisfaction THREE LARGE VOLUMES IN ONE. AGENTS WANTED. Good Commissions. Free Field. No Favors. Send 35 cents and go to work body else gets ahead of you. OVER 500 PAGES BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED. Fine cloth, ink and gold stamp.

Sheep, library style, ma Half Turkey Morocco... Mention The National Tribune.

MARKS' PATENT ARTIFICIAL LIGBS with Rubber Hands and Feet are Natural in Action, Noiseless in Motion, and the Most Durable in Construction.



ernments. A Treatise, containing 430 pages, with 360 llustrations, sent free; also a formula for taking neasurements by which limbs can be made and sent to all parts of the world with fit guaranteed. 701 Broadway, New York City.

have received the highest awards. They are endorsed and purchased by the United States and foreign Gov-



Outfit that very properly contains a supply of Hires' Root Beer

which adds to the enjoyment of all the other dainties, and makes a picnic a picnic indeed. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this very popular beverage. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation

The stomach can deal with a drop when it cannot deal with a spoonful.

is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

Scott's Emulsion is codliver oil broken up into drops invisibly small; each separate drop is wrapped in glycerine so that the taste is lost.

This is why Scott's Emulsion is the easy and effectual form of cod-liver oil. Hypophosphites of lime

and soda combine in tonic effect with the half-digested oil. Let us send you a book on

it; free. Scorr & Bowne, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil-all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

ONE DOLLAR

is easily earned by anyone of either sex in any part o the country who is willing to work industriously at the employment which we furnish. The labor is light and pleasant, and you run no risk whatever. We start you You can give the business a trial without expense to yourself. THE BEST OPPORTUNITY EVER OFFERED FOR THOSE WILLING TO WORK. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail

H. HALLETT & CO., Box 1787, PORTLAND, MAINE.

400 RECITATIONS

AND READINGS. Will send to any address on receipt of 35 cents, a handsome book, bound in paper cover, and containing 400 of the best recitations ever issued.

Address, J. S. OGILVIE, 57 Rose street, New York Mention The National Tribune.

Mention The National Tribune.